"IF YOU SEE IT IN

where Chicago was panting and groaning, the

with mournful monotony. Horses fell dead in the streets, the bells in the police stations rang

all day with demands for wagons to carry

away the victims of the heat, and out at the

County Hespital new cats had to be prepared to meet the demand made upon the institu-

tion. One week more of this murderous

demic of some kind. Hundreds of animals

are in an advanced state of decomposition in

the streets and alleys. They have not been

moved since they dropped dead. Dead horses

are lying in the business district. One animal

has been lying for twenty-four hours near the

Northwestern Railway station. It is estimated

that hundreds of dogs and cats have been killed by the heat, while the mortality among

horses and cows has been so great that the Health Department can't handle them.

Health Commissioner Wickersham remained

in his office until a late hour to-night in the

hope that men and teams might be secured to

cart away decaying bodies. Men are paid their

own prices for performing this work. Dead animals are shipped to Globe Station, near the

Late last night a cab containing two persons

weather and Chicago cannot escape an epi-

THE PERIL OF THE HOUR.

Their Revolutionary Election Bill Must Not Become a Law-Representative Mon Point Out the Dangers-The Shameful Record of the Humbug Supervisor System Under Davesport's Administration.

The menace to American institutions and to the life of the republic itself which is involved in the threatened passage of the Lodge Election bill has thoroughly aroused every pub-He-spirited and far-seeing New Yorker. The situation has for him a peculiar exasperation growing out of New York's experience with some of the dangerous features of the present Federal election law, which it is proposed to make of universal application, with more oppressive features added. With an ever-present memory of the partisan abuses under the present system as administered in this city during the past eighteen years by John I. Davenport. New York political leaders and public-spirited citizens discuss the situation with all the vigor of ante-bellum days. The peril in the eyes of every man who made public yesterday his views on the subject is greater then any which has threatened the country since the war. Here are a few words from such well-known men as happened to be in their offices yesterday when a reporter for THE BUN called:

Frederic R. Coudert said: "I believe this is the rock on which the Republican party will split. There are wise men in that party, and they have not been in accord with the party measures for several years. They have told me so, many of them. It is not that they love the Republican party more, but that they love the Democratic party less. The passage of this bill would lead to the realization of the great danger which Washington pointed out in his farewell address. I do not mean that men are any worse now than they used to be. that they will go to such extremities of partisanship, but the evil was in the germ when the warning was given. If New York had but 250,000 people it would not show itself in such form, but there are 150,000 offices in the country now to furnish the temptation to resort to unscrupulous measures to perpetuate party supremacy. I cannot help contrasting this measure with the citizens' movement started by those good clergymen who have the idea that New York is to be ruled without politics. Then look at this bill, which some men at Washington will support because they are so carried away by party spirit Candidly, Inever knew party spirit to go to such an extremity. I have no doubt that the passage of the bill will elect the next Democratic national ticket."

District Attorney Fellows said: "This bill is a most revolutionary measure. If Congress ean pass such a bill it can wipe out State lines, it can take control of our State judiciary system as this does of our electoral system. I believe the passage of that bill would lead to bloodshed all over the land. If the Democrats in Congress do not prevent its passage they will be false to their trust. It can be effectually blocked in the Senate if not in the House. There is no previous question rule in the Senate, and the Democrats there can talk live years upon it if it is necessary. To be sure Chandler has a resolution pending providing for cutting short debate, but action on that resolution can be postponed by the Democrats in the same way. The measure is really just what Tom Reed declared it to be in his Fittsburgh speech." a bill to give us our own supervision, our own court, and our own returns." Now, if a Federal Judge or board of canvassers can certify the election of a Congressman, then the Federal Government can do saything, and State lines are wiped out. I repeat, it is the most revolutionary measure ever will be false to their trust. It can be effectupeat, it is the most revolutionary measure ever

proposed."

Bourke Cockran said: "At attempt to sub-vert the sovereignty of the State of Louisiana in 1874 was deteated by holding a public meet-ing. The danger comes home to us now. It should be met by the most emphatic protest within our rower to make."

Commissioner Gilroy said: "The people of this country willnessent such tyranys by a nost Commissioner Gilroy said: The people of this country will be sent such tyranny by a most overwhelming revolt. I don't care how difficult this bill makes it for a man to vote: the more difficult it is the more determined he will be to drive those robbers out. I mean those robbers of our greatest safeguard, a free and fair election. The situation warrants every word of Thir SUS's finging warning this severy word of The Sux's ringing warning this morning. The very foundations of our institutions are undermined by such an attack mon local and State rights as this bill makes. It is pretended that the purpose of the measure is to purify elections. Nobody is deceived by such a pretence. The sole aim of the bill is to give the Republican Administration the control of the election machinery of the country, which the bill assuredly would do, and thus emable it to continue its nower. The Sux knows what the supervisor system has done for the Republican party in New York. The facts ought to be roade public again, for they make the whole consultary elear. Tammany itall will be heard from at Wednesday night's meeting on the subject in no uncertain sound."

Comparedler Myers said: "It is a meet outgrave user and other the holley of assurpation which this Administration has adopted. It is a blow at New York rageous measure. But it is on a par with the policy of usurpation which this Administration has neighbor the states. It is a blow at New York and the other Democratic States. Like the creation of Shries without people on the Western frontier, it is shandy part of a scheme to strengthen the Benublican party in Congress and in the Executive control. It is an unseruptions consultately to get votes but the considerers will reap a prompt and unexpected reward.

H. B. Beekman, Eso., said: "The Republican II. II. Beekman, Esa, said: "The Republican schemers have taken what they think is a stream advantage of a situation which they hasert exists in certain Southern States to usury control of the entire country. But they bropses a resolution and the people of this country will not tolerale it. We have just succeeded in getting rassed a good Democratic election law in this State, and we don't propose to allow any allens to the Commonwealth to interfere with its operation. The measure is nine with the resent legislation of the Republican party, which has become entirely out of touch with the people. The professional leaders of that party are using it simply to rile up their personal fortunes, and the revenge of the people will be ground and severe whon opportunity offers."

Unity offers."
The County Democracy County Committee followed last night in the footsters of Tammany by denouncing the Lodge bill in these

worlds:

Iradited, That we condemn the bill new pending in longress known as the loadin off as not only offen sively partises, but also as a dangerone attempt, under guise of regulating the election of members of Congress, to interfere with and restrict the election of Fresidential electron and of histo colleges. In the monattitutional, manusch as it findertakes to suitabilities electrons and of histo colleges in the substitutional, manusch as it findertakes to suitabilities electrons with metres confided suthbilities, and the sanction it has received from the Kephalona, and the sanction it has precised, of promoting with the puricy that purry has practice, of promoting single leaders without regard for the proposal state of the proposal

earing upon the operation of the stem throughout the country. supervisor system throughout the country. Here are some of the results:
There have been just eight convictions of violations of the Federal election laws in this town in the last ten year. The machinery which yielded this result cost more than \$800,000 to operate. To convict each man cost more than \$75,000, besides the ordinary expenses of prosecution: A comparison of the efforts osenforce the law in districts where the supervisor system exists and others where the supervisor system exists and others where the supervisor system exists and others where it does not shows even more significant facts. A repeater or fraudulent voter would stand in far greater danger of conviction, according to the records of the Heisartment of Justice, in Missistalphi or Texas where they have no supervisors, then in New York city. There have been more than ten times as many convictions in the United States courts of his second for initial entry than the e have been in New York many does under Justice than the very convictions. I. I avenuort's supervision, s of deputy marshals and

Pro-cut law has served as a means of drawing tron the Ireasury alves some astonialing results. The system of less of this supervisors is a most clastic one. The more voluminous he chooses to make his records, and the more mass he can find excuse for affixing a seal or signing his name, the larger his bill grows. The First Comprisier of the Trasury has compiled a statement of the fees which John

I. Davenport drew as Chief Supervisor of New York city previous to 1885, and here are the flaures for each election, beginning with that of 1872:

During this same period the total fees of all the chief supervisors in the country amounted to but \$432.753, and the fees of the chief supervisors of Chicago and of Philadelphia amounted to less than \$2,000 each for each election. There is good reason for believing that his bills for the past six years have been considerably larger than those for the years above noted, but the figures are not available. And in return for these vast perquisites he has furnished evidence sufficient to convict eight men of illegal voting in ten years!

That the supervisor system is a deadly menace to a free and honest bullot was scandalously demonstrated by Davenport in 1878. Upon the pretext that there was a technical flaw on the part of the count officers in issuing naturalization papers, he amounced his intention to arrest 19,000 holders of naturalization papers if they attempted to vote. Supreme Court Judges decided that the papers were valid, but Davenport persised in his intimidation, and on election day issued 2,500 warrants, and did arrest hundrells of voters, while others refrained from voting for lear of arrest. Of course all the accused were discharred. The matter was made the subsect of a Congressional investigation, but Davenport was not painished for his high-handed attack upon the sulfrage.

shed for his high-handed attack upon the suffrage.

From that day the supervisor system in New York was used slumly for the access it furnished to the Treasury. Worse than that it became a positive shield to genuine fraud two years later. It was a notorlous fact in 1890 that hundreds of repeaters from Washington and other places had registered in New York, particularly in the Lighth Assembly district. Chief Supervisor Davenport did nothing whatever to stop the voting of any of these people. Taminany Hall took hold of the matter and prepared to arrest many of the fraudulent voters. They got no assistance from Davenport or any of his supervisors, Gen. George W. Wingate personnily took out several hundred warrants. As the repeaters did hot, of course, live at the residences from which they had registered, and as the names given were assumed, the only way of catching them was by having the warrants sent to the polls on election day, so as to arrest them when they attempted to vote. It would not do to distribute the warrants in advance, for in that case the name in which they were issued would probably become known to the accused, and he would merely refrain from voting in the precinct where he had also registered.

The warrants were accordingly prepared sereity, and it was arranged that they should be

precinct where he would have been arrested, and would vote in perhaps a dozon other precincts where he had also registered.

The warrants were accordingly propared secretly, and it was arranged that they should be delivered to the policemen at the polic for service. The plan was blocked by an outragoous abuse of nower by the Republican Police Commissioners. Superintendent Walling, by their instructions, sent word on the morning of election day to the policemen on duty at the policition day to the policemen on duty at the policition day to the policemen on duty at the policition day to the policemen on duty at the policition day to the policemen on duty at the policition day to the policemen on duty at the policition day to the policemen on duty at the policition that they should refuse to recognize any warrant bound the mind that day unless it was given them by the court officers. These orders were obeyed, the result being that before the warrants could be returned to Judge Duffy, who issued them, and sent back by court officers to the vincious voting places the repeaters had all voted and disappeared.

So it happened that while it was a matter of common knowledge that nundreds of hepublican repeaters voted in New York that day, only two persons were conveted of violation of the election laws in the Federal courts.

This is the system of Federal election machinery, slightly elaborated, which it is proposed to impose on the entire country. In New York it has been held in contempt, and it has put a premium on fraudulent voting which has been a constant menace to a free ballot. From a pecuniary point of view it is expensive. The last Presidential election cost for supervisors \$458,395, of which New York city's share was \$49,100. The convictions in the Federal courts which followed this great expenditure numbered 126. There were 74 acquitted 214 cases abandoned, and 548 remained tending July I last. There were no convictions in Alabama, Iowa, Kausas, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nevada, New Hampshire, Iennsylvania, Rhod art prosperous farmers. A few as a rule, missioners. Superintendent Wailing, by their importance of the county. A still fewer the structions, sent word on the morning of elections, sent word on the morning of elections are the structions, sent word on the morning of elections. The still represent the stil

a woman visitor (through the jail. About forty prisoners are confined there now, and at that time nearly all were in the corridors. Acton says that something, he is unable to say exactly what it was, led him to feel that something countly indefinite was wrong. So when his countly indefinite was wrong. So when his equally indefinite was wrong. So, when his visitor had departed, he went into the juli and made an inspection. Something very definite led him to examine the southwest window. That something was the memory of the attempts to escape that had been made in times past. All had made the southwest window their medium. It is almost twelve feet from the door, but there are steam pipes beneath it, by standing on which one may reach the bars. Keeper Action climbed up and took hold of the middle upright bar that guaris the window. It came off at once. It had been sawed off near the piont where it is embedded in the stone wall of the mid and again where it met the first crossbar. The cuttings had been covered over with shoe blacking. All the men overest over with shoe blacking. All the men covered over with shoe blacking. All the men tended to prevent rersons from passing things from without to the prisoner. This showed a slight dent, indicating that its strength had been tried after the bar had been sawed off. It could have been loo-ened easily. The juli is so arranged that a careful watchman could not only hear the rasplug of a saw from any point, but by moving about a little could command a view of every corner without trouble. Keaper Acton says that the jail is so hot that the watchman sometimes runs out for relief during an afternoon.

By means known heat to jailors, prisoners visitor had departed, he went into the jail and hot that the watchman sometimes runs out for rollef during an afternoon.

By means known best to jailors prisoners Patrick Murrhy and William bands have been discovered as the active workers in this attempt, though there can be no doubt from the arrangement of the building that all the prisoners were more or less in the plot for none could have tailed to know what was going on Murphy is from Yonkers, awaiting trial for burglary in the third degree. He entered on June 21. Sands, who is said to be an exceptive, entered on June 14. He is to be tried for carrying concealed wenpons.

for carrying concealed weapons. A. JACKSON WHIPS A RAILROAD.

Says he Will Send his Ruggage Men Right

Into the Grand Central Now, A decision of the Court of Appeals, given on Friday last, decided in favor of Expressman Andrew Jackson a three years' fight for the right to solicit patronage at the Grand Central Station. Jackson has made his living there a great many years. Before there were any regularly established city express companies he owned a horse and a spring wagon, and used to tick up odd jobs at the old west side railroad station at earting trunks for incoming When Commodore Vanderbilt passengers. ground the Grand Central Station Jackson was the first expressman on the spot, and for a long time did the bulk of the business there. A few years ago the Central road made a contract with load's Express, and the New Haven road with Westcott's Express, and gave these companies inside stands. Jackson stuck to it, and kept his rates down below their rates, having nothing to pay for privileges. Tures years ago the New Haven road, with the purpose of protection from Judge Fatterson restraining Jackson's men from entering the station to sofieit patronage, and from occupying street room for the purpose directly in front of the station on Forty-second street. the first expressman on the spot, and for a long The injunction was varieted the same day by the same Judge, and the railroad company brought suit on the issue. Judge Van Brunt leeded in favor of Jackson. So did the Con-cral Term and so does the Court of Appeals. Andrew Jackson says that the decision al-ows the to solicit custom inside the station

Siloued from Its Pather's Arms. At 5%, P. M. vesterday Thomas Parley, who lives or

The swiftest trains are 'un between New York and Vashington, via Jersey tentral itsafting and it, and). Farier cars on all trains. Station foot of Liberty at

IT WAS PURIFIED BY FIRE.

THE FILLAGE OF LLLENFILLE NO LONGER VEXED BY SATAN.

Its Good People Had Long Been Shocked by the Midnight Orgies of Men and Women in an Abandaged Mining Shanty on Her Horder-Sunday Night It Was Burned-Evidence of Incendiarism,

ELLENVILLE, Ulster County, June 80.-There is no more beautiful village in the world than that from which your correspondent now writes. It nestles in an extraordinarily fertile valley, the alivey of Ellenville, in the shadow of the Shawangunk Mountains, verdure-clad with dense forests of oak, hickory, chestnut. elm, pine, and sugar maple trees. Up and down the valley, north and south of the viloge, he spread out carefully cultivated and richly yielding fields of wheat and market produce. Through the northern end of the vilinge winds the picturesque Rendout Creek, gathering along its course to the Hudson the almost innumerable sparkling creeks which give the soil its richness and the vegetation its inwented depth of green.

The village itself is a loose cluster of pretty. substantial, immaculately kept homes, abundantly shaded by oaks, clms, and sugar maples surrounded by ample grounds, and provided with flower gardens and fruit orchards. The streets are wide, thickly lined with overarching shade trees, delightfully cool, and as quiet and echoless as streets in dreamland. At almost every corner stands a church, its white spire ascending out of the bosom of the dense green foliage. So many are these symbols of religion in Ellenville—there is scarcely a sect unrepresented-that, seen from some distant perch in the mountains, the town might readfly be mistaken by a stranger for an ecclesiastical or conventual community. On nearly every corner where no church appears there is a schoolhouse.

In this favored spot, amid these still idellic cenes, breathing this purest of mountain air, inhaling habitually this atmosphere of education and religion, dwell the 3,500 reopie who make up the sober, God-learing, thrifty community of Ellenville. The men are for the most part prosperous farmers. A few. as a rule, more presperous still, are interested in the limestone quarries of the county. A still fewer

shanty.

There is no loneller or more gruesome spot in the valley or the mountains than this mine mouth and the site of this shanty. The village is a mile away, the nearest houses are him drods of yards distant, and dense woods and underbrush intervene to render the solitude more impenetrable and complete. Above the shanty towers the mountain, darkly wooded, deeply silent, and seemingly pregnant with mystery. Nobody thought of occurring the rude, makeshift house, and it remained unrenanted for about two years a stert he departure. rude, makeshift house, and it remained unternated for about two years after the departure of the miners. Then, when it had fallen into a sady dilapidated condition, there came in as securants—where from nobody knowe—a family as poor in morals as it was in purse. They asked nobody's permission and paid no tent, but "squatted" there—a father, mother, and several daughters just grown to womanhood. It was some time before the people of Ellenville heard anothers, to these new reset. It was some time before the people of Ellonville heard anything from these new neighbors, but when they did hear they were shocked and scandilized beyond all expression. What they heard was that the queer family had visitors every night—many men and some women—and that in the early hours of the morning something like pandemonling religned in that runnous shants, it was not long thereafter before everybody in Ellenville theorythy understood that these princes

ong thereafter before everybody in Ellenville horoughly understood that these rumors were not slander, but the exact truth. Words would utterly fail to describe how overcome the Ellenvillians were upon making his assured discovery. They were, in fact, aralyzed-so paralyzed that they were incapable of taking any action to suppress the cvil. They did nothing except tell their young somand daughters aftest stories to keen them may from the neighborhood of the old inne, and lengther and make more tervent the neighborhood are trevent the neighborhood of the old inne, away from the neighborhood of the old mine, and lengthen and make more fervent the petitions which were offered in prayer meeting for the regeneration of the wicked world. These prayers, however, reemed to have no effect upon the goings-on in the shanty. On the contrary, things there went from had to worse, The "lamity" character which the occupants had borne at first vanished altogether. The "father" disappeared, and the regular day inmutes of the bouse became entirely feminine, and ambiered not less than fifteen. At night, they were joined by fitteen or more men (from they were joined by fitteen or more men (from the boats on the neighboring Delaware and Hudson Canal It was surposed), and their or-gies became less and less restrained. The sounds of wild dancing on the clattering old boards of the floor, of ribaid songs, of diaboli-cal shouts and screeches, pierced the screen of the forest, shock the virtuous denizons of Ele-lowylie out of their dreams, and main their enville out of their dreams, and made them think that the kingdom of Satan had come

on earth.
But that is all over now. The Kingdom of Satan has been overthrown. Was it the staunch Christian people of Ellenville, roused it last from their inactivity, who did it? That the question which veves the stranger within the gates of Ellenville, and when he a native a smile or an evanion is the only

within the gates of followillo, and when he asks a native a smile or an evacion is the only roply he gets.

At midnight last night the bells of all the churches—a big lot of bells—rang with all their might and main for lire. Fire is almost an unknown quantity in Ellenvillo, and for that very reason when one does occur all the recole turn out in the widest excitement drag their antiquated hand engine to the scene of conflagration, and vie with one another in extinguishing the flames and saving property. But last night when the hells clanged only five or six Ellenvillians hastened to the engine house. They were immensely surprised to find themselves all alone, but surprised to find themselves all there will be nown that they would be immediately joined on the way, they haded out the old engine and the local ways had seen at the lase of the mountain rear the old mice. Their surprise was largely allocanced when though they found the dreates of the Village lined with the rest of the Ellenvillians not half dreated as a usual on such occasions, but looking as shough they had the constant of the summer residents offered to lend a hand. When the exhausted tollers at the rores include and ursed assistance, surprise become amazement when help was calmity and flatly refused.

"We know what it is." said an Ellenvillian. itatiy refused.
"We know what it is." said an Ellenvillian,
with his bands in his pockets, "and we are

riad of it. You don't catch us raising a floser to save a splinter of that dea of infautty."

This was the sentiment of one and all of the reternaturally caim Elenvillians. The dozen or so Ellenvillians and summer residents, left to their own devices, concluded to go on, and reached the fire in a state of exhaustion at the end of a hair hour. They could have done nothing, even if there had been anything for them to do. But the only thing left was to watch the flames, liek up the few remaining finders of the old linder box. Around the blazing fragments were eight or nine haif-arrayed women who cried in a mandlin way at oue moment, and the next bitterly cursed whosever, as they said, had set fire to their liques. One or the women said.

The building was ablaze all of a sudden from every direction, and we could hardly get out. I don't know hat what a woman or two is in there now, burnt all up.

The mile companions of the women and some of the women had run away after the lique, the remaining women had run away. There were about four-teen of thom in the house with one tree of them in the house with the site of the shanty revealed a strange thing. The enable of exhibit cat away. This left, and all been freshly cut away. This left, and all been freshly cut away. This left, and all been freshly cut away. This left, and the positive declaration of the women that the house had been fire in many places from the outside, point strongly to incendiariem.

But who could have been the incendiary? That is the question to which no one has such

cendiarism.

Fut who could have been the incendiary?
That is the question to which no one has succeeded in getting a satisfactory answer.

MRS. ROBERTS KILLS HERSELF.

Her Husband Had Lett Her for a Per

Mours to Join Some Old Friends, Emily Roberts, the wife of Joseph Roberts, a minter of 466 Sackett street, Brooklyn, died on Sunday night from the effects of Paris green taken during a fit of anger at her husband's apparent neglect. Roberts had been working in New Hampshire for a couple of months, and returned home on Friday. On Saturday he took his wife and four children out for an airing in Prospect Park, and all returned in the best of spirits about 5 o'clock. Instead of going home with his family, Roberts, seeing some fellow painters in Union street, jumped off the car and joined them. after telling his wife that he would soon return to the house. He went with his friends to a asteon, and, forgetting his promise to his a salcon, and, forgetting his promise to his wife, he remained with them until loclock on sunday morning. His wife had been very much excited by his continued absence, and she broke out crying when one of the children, whom she had sent around to the salcon for his lather, came tack and said he had refused to come home. Mrs. Hower's findly put the children to bed, and, after kissing them, went to her own room, where are drawk noison and

street, west of Amsterdam Tenth avenue, in | menaces it. vited Mark Paker, who keeps a candy store nearby, to come in and sing on Sunday night. He accepted the invitation and sang "save My Mother's Picture from the Sale," the friends who corroborate Mrs. Sigmund's story joining in the chorus. Young Policeman Flood of the 100th street squad.

Came along and alter ordering the street squad.

WENT TO DANCE WITH A MASHER. Madeline Grey was Away All Night and

Has Not Come Home Since. Madeline Grey, a 15-year-old girl, has been missing from her home, 2,230 Fifth avenue. since June 24. Blie had been working in a silkmill on Tenth avenue. Last Tuesday night she went to Mount Morris Park with Sadie oberts to hear the concert. As the girls were walking up Third avenue on their way home two young men invited them over to Sulzer's Harlem Park. Miss Roberts and she was going home, but Miss tirey went away with one of the men for a dance. Her friends have not seen her since that night.

of the mon term and the seen her since that night.

The young man with whom she went away was a strunger to her. He was about 21 years old, wore erechases, and was well drossed. Madeline Grey was light hur and large graveys. She were a red and white lawn dross and black straw hat trimmed with a feather. Her mother says that the has nover been out also at high the fore.

DON'T LITTER THE STREETS.

If You Scatter Papers or Sweep Out Rubbish These Men Will Get You. The Police Board appointed yesterday the following street-cleaning force, with orders to report to Commissioner Beattle:

Sergeant Patrick H. Pickett. Boundsmen William R. Preves and Robert Orr.
Patroimen Charics Hoskborn, W. J. Fitcher, Frank S.
roc. George canks, John Statterly, W. H. Byrne, Wil-Ham Cahill, Functiny Jordan, James McCarthy, John Doolan, Hrain Levy, Leonge W. (11), Neil H. Jackson, Join Jeelly, A. F. Roncze, Idward J. Costa, others Jear, McCaselleady, Joach Hawsey, John Lownson, Charles Sheralan, J. J. Johnsey, William Schreiber, H. E. Hooper, D. Morray, Join J. Bannon, Thomas J. Berliy, Thomas Clarkin, Daniel Byrne, John Cannwan, Edward Ough, Peer Kelly John T. Manierson, H. B. Hermingham, James Milligan, Jacob Leon, W. Kenned, J. Triggrand, John J. Sheridan, Patrick Crosby, James Murphy, R. M. Loughin, W. O'Connell, Reigrand, P. Triggrand, John J. Sheridan, Patrick Crosby, James Murphy, R. M. Loughin, W. O'Connell, Reigrand, M. Martin, M. M. Leurge, M. Sanion, Water Grief, Matthew Robb, Leurge H. Sanion, Water Grief, Matthew Robb, Leurge H. Givine, Phulip Smith, R. Quinn, and Sanuel B. Seamon. im Cahill, Emothy Jordan, James McCarthy, John

Killed by the Explosion of His Guspowder, Melville M. Vredenburgh, the 13-year-old son of Samuel Vredenburgh of 172 East 127th street bought a 's-pound can of gunnowder vesterday afternoon. About 5:20 o'clock he attempted to fire a small toy cannon on the corner of lexington avenue and 127th street. He from the powder in the can and was kneeked sense less. One of the other boys who were around says that young Viedenburgh flashed a little wider of the ground, and so fired the powder ilis playmates and several men helped carry

him home, where he died from shock. A good deal of p weer had been blown into the bor's here, but those were no other marks of external injury.

Henry Kochler Kills Himself in the Street. At 11 o'clock last night Henry Koehler of 70 East 121st street shot himself in the right temple in front of Jonas Hess's residence at 210 West Forty-fourth street. An ambiliance was summoned, and he died in it on the way to Rooseveit Hospital. He was about 45 years old.

A Servant's Attempt at Suicide. The Pagenstacher family of 52 West Fortieth streat

re in the country, and the house has been in charge of be servents. Audie Altmon and Camena Myers. Annie Enupp's Root Beer Extract.

Make Boot Hear voureof, no "factities" macessary; a persect home drink. 10 gallons for Dec. Adv. culars at Erie ticket offices .- adr.

Hub Punch gives hospitality a cheerful flavor. Gro-cers and druggists. -- Adv.

An Electric Bond United the Cornt Islands With the Rest of the World.

HALIFAX, N. S., June 30,-By the middle of this week the cable between limits and Bermuda will be in operation. A message received from the steamer Westmonth at 5 P. M. announced that she has reached Bermuda hav ing laid the cable successfully all the way from Halltax and buoyed the end a few miles off shore. The Bermuda end remains to be laid over some reefs, and the work will be accomplished by to-morrow or the next day.

Admirat Stills and Capt. Kingsley Prefer Charges Against One Another, Nonrole, June 30 .- The United States ship Richmond came into the harbor this morning forty days out from Montivideo. While on the South American station a difference acose between Capt, Kingstey and Admiral Gillis, caused by a complaint of the ship's crew that of the money deposited by the crew they were only allowed about one-fiftieth part when going ushore, where-upon the Admiral issued an order that the Auditorium tower, where the Signal Service man has his den. Down in the parched streets. crew should be permitted to draw a fair procrew should be permitted to draw a fair proportion of their money, only enough being retained for the protection of the Government.

This order the Captain failed to read at muster the following morning, and was commanded by the Admiral in reason to do so, which he did. The Admiral has preferred charges against Kingsley for disobedience of orders, and, in torn, kingsley has preferred charges against the Admiral for undue interference.

The dissatisfaction among the crew is general. Among other things it is alleged that the gub is bal and that the ships querters are in an unclean condition. All on board are well. thermometer recorded 94 and 96 degrees. The heat, however, was not so oppressive as on previous days. The gradual absorption of the noisture in the air afforded some relief. But (withstanding this fact, the sun burned into everything, and when night came he left the town gasping and sweating and hot from the paving stones to the flagstaffs. The distressing scenes of last week were repeated

LOTTERIES IN LOUISIANA.

The Question will be Submitted to the White Voters of the State, NEW ORLEANS, June 30. - The lottery question has been settled as far as the Legislature is concerned. The opponents of the lottery, finding themselves beaten in both Houses, agreed to-day to the following compromise proposi-

tion, which was accepted by the company: The Lottery bill, which has passed the House and is before the Senate, is to be passed without obstruction, the State accepting \$1,250,000 a year for the lottery privilege. This bill is submitted in the form of an amendment to the State Constitution, and has to be voted on by the people at the next State election in April.

Indiana State line, where they are handled by a rendering establishment. The rush of so many decomposing carcasses has prostrated all the employees at the place, and three car loads of dead horses are now lying in the sun on a side track at Globe Station. Men cannot be hired to handle them, and those who are new stong in the track at Globe Station.

number probably represents two-thirds of the fatal cases for Sunday and to-day. Among the children the mortality has been leaping higher and higher, until to-day, when the figures appalled the health officers. Nearly 200 deaths from all causes were reported during the day. Cholera infantum, manition, and convulsions, all traceable to the intense heat are the chief causes of death among children. Typhoid fever, which has been unusually provaient in this city this summer, has made greaterstrides since the heated term began.

All of the big laundries in town are short of

since the heated term began.
All of the big innuaries in town are short of
help, nundreds of girls being compelled to
leave their work on account of the heat. At
Munger's hundry te-day only two of the sixty
employees reported for work. Two women in
the laundry at the Auditorium succumbed this
afternoon and were borne to the roof of the big

There were over sixty sunstrokes during the There were over sixif sunstroses unring the day, eight of which were fatal. Within the past week there have been hearly 1,000 prostrations, with a death list of over 100. Nine unknown men were picked up in the streets unconscions to-day. The weather to-night is stiffling, with no prospect of rain or a cold wave, Cold Mines Ohio, June 50.—The worst storm stifling, with no prospect of rain or a cold wave. Concernes, Ohio, June 30.—The worst storm Columbus has had for years passed over the city at 7 o clock this ovening. The wind blew a perfect hurrieane and the rain came slown in sheets. A number of unfinished houses on the west side were blown down and trees were uproted all over the city. John Lutz, a German laborer, who was standing under a tree with his dinner pair in his hand, was struck by lightning and instantly killed. A hole was made in his head and the electricity passed clear through him. Two little children of John Functions were also killed, and so was William Wiseman while standing on his doorstep. Fillistons were also killed, and so was william Wiseman while standing on his doorstep watching the storm. His wire and daughter were severely shocked, but will recover. The street were rivers while the storm raged. The velocity of the wind was flity-two miles an

WHEELING, W. Va., June 30.—One of the wheeling, W. Va., June 30.—One of the most terrific electrical storms ever witnessed here visited the city this afternoon at 5 o'clock, and lasted about an hour. The storm came from the southwest and accompanying it was a tremendous rainfall, flooding the streets and many of the ceilars in lithe lower part of the city. The lightning played have all over the city, but no lives were lost. Lightning ran into the Telephone Exchange in the fourth story of the Peoples' Bunk building, and set the towers on lire. The entire department was called out, and soon what threatened to be an ugly fire in the heart of the city was under control. All telephone communication is the city will be storped for ten days, pending repairs. Lightning struck other points in the city, but no serious damage was done. At wheeling last the annual parade of the American Chassworkers' Union was in progress, and fully 10,000 people were exposed to the fary of the storm. Owing to belonding communication being shut of, it cannot be learned what damage has been done on the outsgirts of the city.

No World's Fair on Sunday, PHILADELPHIA. June 30.-At the quarterly

meeting of the Ministerial Union, held this morning the Rev. Dr. Fernley offered the following resolution, which was unanimously passed:

"Tesoved. That the President and directors of the Columbian Exposition, to be field at Chicago, be most carneally requested not to open the gates of the Exposition on the Lord's day. This we ask, as the wish of the Christian people of the 1 nited States, and especially as the sentiment of the Church and of the city of Philadolphia."

George Henriques' Will. The will of George Henriques bequeathes all his household goods and personal property to certrade Der Ludium, his lore wite's sister. No age shares his real estate equally with the nephews, the low F. and decree heary Bellison. The will was executed on April 10, 1888.

SPARKS FROM THE TELEGRAPH.

Assistant Postmaster General Clarkson has arrived as an Francisco from Portland. M. Vukovich has been appointed Foreign Minister and M. Matanivich rimance Minister in Montellegro. M. Matanusien cinance simuler in signemetric.

The President has approved the act in regard to the errotion of an appraisor's warshouse in the city of New

York

teorge Hobers drag stors and Warder Luss & Co a
type foundry were oursed at Minneapolis yearcrise,
Loss Miscoon,
Frot W. G. Lake of Smyrna. Del, was vesterday
elected professor of the grammation and athletic depurthent of Discount College,
The North Alabama Land and Interescence Company of two York has held a professor for the necessor
of its capital from Section to the estate. Blue Barber, a leading others of Wyoming N Y, ended his life on windar by hanging himself in his born. He camp to that fown from Vertions in 1860 was to years old and bad been mentally unbalanced for

a year of more.

On Shin ay morning, Fred Nash and Allen Van Aletine of Dicart. N. P. Stroke to Oak Crohard to go in Stathing in Onelda. River. While wading less than 180 roles from the all re Wr. an Alatine adultaint suppart into a deap hole. The write current drew him under the water and he has not been easn almost.

BY CABLE FROM DERMUDA.

TROUBLE ON BOARD THE RICHMOND.

the people at the next State election in April, 1892. Before that time, however, and this is the compromise agreed on to-day, a primary election is to be held at some day not yet agreed on, at which only whites shall vote on this question either in favor of accepting the lottery company's offer or against it. If a majority favora the proposition and let the amendment go through in 1892. If a majority is against it, the lottery company will withdraw its offer and leave the State when its charter explices.

The compromise takes the lottery question out of the next State election, where it was feared that it would split the Democratic narty and cause great confusion, and submits the matter not to the whole vote of the State, but to the white voters alone.

cannot be hired to handle them, and those who are accustomed to the work are so ill that it is probable that they will not be able to return to their nosts for several days.

Meantime the liealth Officer in this city is in a dilemma. Scores of horses fell dead to-day, thus adding to the embarrassment or the officers. Unless the situation changes for the better within the next twenty-four hours some unusual sanitary measures will have to be adopted to rid the city of the perinthal now menaces it.

Kitchen Barrooms Broken Up.

PROVIDENCE, June 30 -A dozen kitchen barroom keepers at the resorts on the east side of Narragansett Bay were arrested to day by the East Providence police. also taken into custody. The prisoners had opened business with a rueth, Judge Hiss of heat Providence held allof their for trial at the higher court in Sec-each. A three-card monte game was broken up, but the players and stop piecons who were professional from the West escaped when they learned that spotters were after them.

Brooklyn's Population. eklyn exulted yesterday over a despatch from Washington that her population, according to a semi official announcement was 930,000. Census Super omeant announcement, was 123,000. Census Supervisor Sedgwick, however, thinks this is an exaggerated estimate, and that the actual figures will be in the righborhood of 1-1,200. He said all the Brooklyn figures had not yet been received at Washington, several districts being still incomplete. He is consident that the total figures will not exceed \$25,000.

JOITINGS ABOUT TOWN.

The Mayor has signed the resolution to close on July 5 all the city offices not required by law to be kept open. Col. Frammons Clark, Secretary of the Board of Health, has a six weeks leave of absence and will suil to morrow with his wife for Uarliand.

George Sieger has been appointed stenographer for the rish Dittiel Police Court for three months in place of Janies A. Lycus, resigned.

place of Janies A. Lyons, resigned.

Mrs. Phobe Battersby of 212 Mott street, whose hushand was arrested when she was found dead on sunday night cited of hemorrhage from the lungs.

Plans were filed for a foundary brick hospital building all eventh avenue and Twelfth street, to cost \$500.00 and to be used as an aniex to 81. Mirrotts in optical Arthur fin Herrean, rou of D. Du Becenn of 5 15 yes; Twelfth street, was declared same at Bellevine Hospital yested by, and a discharge was issued to his father, in Jefferson Market Court.

Antonio & spassible, an Italian interes who washed.

Autonio apparition.
Autoni The score or more men and girls arrested at 13 and 17 Dever streat on Sunday night were third scenel at the Fourist Court Sesterial. Two wave evidence against derr componious and were discharged.

Little Violat Nevine, the T very old orphan shipped here by her under from Liverpool, was surproduced by the Convent of Mercy Saturias to fuends of her and in the cir. who will send her to her aunt of Fert Hodge, lowa. John F. Criffith, proprietor of the South Avenue Bord, the dreams of which the West Forth for the Street Asso.

Thomas McCarthy of 1021 Madient avenue who was arrested on complaint of Perice needs to reperly at article of the dayence, and the charged with relating money received for an art torre was the charged in the Timber Police Completely was the charged in the Timber Police Completely was the Skipper Phiness Barris, who brought here from Eath

The linerd of Aldermon based yesterday resolutions of confidence with the family of Aldermon based yesterday resolutions of confidence with the family of Aldermon Schuler and Freedom of Artist in the aldermonic of allies was in ferred to fed drated in focuring and the metallics was in the allermonicum, badges for thirty data.

The right fourth New York Assertants and codellease for the modelle as the restrict of the res

GOV. HILL IN INDIANAPOLIS

CROWDS GATHER AT THE STATION

PRICE TWO CENTS.

TO GREET HIM ON HIS WAY Enthusiastic Hoosiers Coax Ilim Inte Making a Speech Indiana Scattment Bitter Against Cleveland for Going

Fishing Instead of Honoring Hendricks INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 30.-Gov. Hill was at breakfast this morning when the Southwesters limited express rattled across the imaginary line between the Buckeye State and that o Hoosierdom. Union City is near the line, and when the train pulled up a crowd was found ready to welcome him, and shouts of "Hill Hill!" went up. A self-constituted committee man, more persistent than politic, hunted up the distinguished traveller by running up and down alongside the cars until he found a point

from which he could see the Governor. Then he began to shout repeatedly from the outside: "You must come out, Governor, There's a crowd here wants to see you." The Governor smiled, but kept his seat until the train rolled away from the disappointed crowd.

At Anderson, further on, a greater crowd and a more diplomatic committee succeeded better. R. H. Williams, L. M. Cox, and George Nichels walked right in on the Governor in their representative capacity and told him how much their townspeople wanted both to see and heat him. He was reluctant as before, but melted under this closer range persuasion and was escorted to the platform. He addressed the well pleased Hoosiers, briefly reminding them that the great State from which he came had many interests in common with theirs. He referred to the pleasure he felt in viewing the widesprend prosperity on every hand in this State, and then touched upon the object of his visit, paying respect to the memory of one of Indiana's most illustrious sons, Thomas A. Hendricks, the grand statesman and sturdy Democrat, The crowd cheered as the Governor thanked them and returned to his seat.

At all the other stops there was an unusual gathering at the stations, but the crowds contented themselves with staring and asking, "Where is be?" A mistake in the newspaper announcements of the time of the Governor's arrival was the cause of these crowds being smaller than they would otherwise have been. and the same effect was noticeable in Indianapolis. Gov. Hill was relieved by this fact, on account of the oppressive heat, and because he had a perfect understanding that his visit was not to be construed as having any political

state Constitution, and has to be voted on by the people at the next State election in April, 1892. Before that time, however, and this the compromise agreed on to-day, a primary election is to be held at some day not yet have a controlled to the compromise agreed on to-day, a primary election is to be held at some day not yet have a controlled the compromise agreed on to-day, a primary election is to be held at some day not yet have a controlled the compromise agreed on to-day, a primary election is to be held at some day not yet held the compromise agreed on to-day, a primary election is to be held at some day not yet held the proposition and lest the amendance of the state of the state of the wild and the thought of the proposition and lest the amendance of the state of the state when its charter that the compromise takes the lottery question out of the next Natae election, where it was leared that it would split the Democratic party and cause great confusion, and submits the matter not to the whole vote of the State, but to the white voters alone.

HIT THE POLICEMAN.

**A Eaglish Actor Reseate Arrest for Refugeration of the state was alone on the primary for the primary for the primary for the primary had completely and the primary an

respects to the Governor of the State ne was respects to the Governor of the State ne was visiting, and promptly set out to do so.

Despite the heat the Governor's rooms at the hotel were the scene of a continuous recention. Among the near of more than local prominence who called were Ex-toy, Isaac P. Gray, M. S. Senator D. Turple, Ex-Senator J. E. who called were Ex-toy, Isaac P. Gray, M. S. Senator D. Turple, Ex-Senator J. E. McDonald, Aquilla Jones, the hero of post-ma-tership fight made here by Mr. Hendricks, Mailon D. Mason, Leon Buller, Ex-Congressman Finglish, Ex-Marshall Hawkins, President George Tanner of the Board of Trade, Noble C. Butler, Judge Roach, Frank Bird, and R. O. Johnson, of the Beception Committee. Johnson, of the Reception Committee.

Gov. Hill took a ride at dusk and went to the opera in the evening.

Mr. Croker in Troy. Tany, June 30 -Richard Croker of New York is in

town in conference with the Hon, Edward Murphy, Jr. He arrived late this afternoon and does not say whom he will return to New York.

Two Persons Drowned.

Atexandria Bay, N. Y., June 30.-A drowning accident Contred opposite Brockville last evening. William Conflemen, John Mayer, Annie McMahon, and Annie Graham were out rowing, when Castleman stood up and began rocking the beat. Suddenly the beat cap-sived and the while party were thrown into the river. Mayer and Miss traham were recuest, but Castleman and Miss McMahon were drowned. The water is 110 feet deep at the seen of the aveidant, and its not likely that the bodies while recovered very soon.

Three Deaths by Drowning.

Burrato, N. Y., June 30 -William Both, while swim-ming in the Buffalo Creek yesterday, got beyond his depth and was drowned. Louis Kaceppel, while sailing, eclided with a towboat. His lost capsized and Kaceppel was frowned. Lilward Wolfer went in bathing in

A. M. -12 75, 113 Stanton street, Merris Stoner's cigar store and Asron Levy's latter store, total damage \$1,000; 7:55, 6:0 Third avenue, Patrick Hayes's apart ments, damage St. 11 40 126 West 104th atreet J. G. Peniston's apartments, damage St. 609. 1 M.-C. 15, 178 Nortolk street, Andrew Ryan's apart-ments, damage \$30, 246, 222 Grand street, damage \$10. An area of high pressure with decidedly cooler weather formed over the Northwest Yesterday, and rapidly

spread over the Rectiv Mountain States, moving east-ward. It will pass into the Misuscippi and Ohio valleys today and desipate the warm wave, reaching possibly into the fennesses valley and confining the heat to the couth Atlantic States. It was conter yesterday in the land counts. The coolest place in the country was NorthBeld, Vt. 461 Really showers fell in Minnesota, Georgia, and North Dakota and ogin, scattering showers in the lower Mis-siscopi valley and south Atlantic States. Elsewhere

the weather was fair In the city the day was fair, with light here and an temperature was ell', lowest, 04 , would fresh shifting from west to southeast. To-day promises to be fair

The thermometer at Per ve pharmany in THE SON building recorded the temperature pesterday as follows:

Average on June 10, 1540 For Native New York parties, Massachuserta, o e te riot i mar tio i attitunioren Arm 1974, or vi

derse inchesare. Murriand, and Virginia for everys somers in western portions of Maryland and Virginia; my charge in temperature except elightly warmer in the District of Countries and Virginia, mortheasterly

For West Virginia, western Pennsylvania, western New York, and Obio, showers, preceded by fair in western New York; continued high temperatre; south